the mischievous uncle of Undine." In our article," The Evidence Increases," the two las entraces of the concluding paragraph should read, "Are there not bester hopes to nurture it? Verily, he who does justice and stands up for right, may count on his oward even on carth

It will be seen by the annexed paragraph from the Marietta Intelligencer, that Ohio ships can go round the world as well as other ships.

The Barque Manierra, built at this place in 1945, and still owned here, was last heard from at Porto Prayo, Cape de Verds, having made the voyage there in thernty-six days from Boston. have been received from Capt. Wells under date of June 4th, in which he says that he shall soon sail for the Isle de Sul, and fre thence to Rio de la Platte, and hopes to be in Boston by the 1st of November next.

We met with a friend, last winter, at the East, who informed us, that he saw a vessel, some three years ago, at Buenos Ayres which was built at Marietta, in 1825, if we mistake not, and which was still sound, though about to be twenty-free million, six hundred and fourteen engaged in the accursed sinve-truffic. If this thousand, seven hundred and twenty. The Auparagraph should meet his eye, we hope he will ditor, in his report for 1846, puts the average farnish us with the particulars.

they can "down cast," and what is more, we we rate it at five, for the sake of a plain and will do it.

Oliver Cromwell. D'Aubigne thus sums up his account of Cromwell:

"But God works by instruments; and if there is any one man, who, in times past, has contributed more than another, more than all others, to OLIVER CROMWELL. The existing greatness of Engiand is but the restization of the plan he ulation than she has, and it would be fair to has conceived."

French Laboring Men.

It was a French artizan who uttered that

beautiful saying, "He who labors, prays." We are yet in a dim twilight as to the trudignity of labor. But as it shall pass away, and society march on into the broad sun-light, we shall know what it is to work-not to drudge, to slave ourselves to over-tasks, to make the physical superior to the mental and moral-but to work so as to command a competence, and with that develope fully all our better powers. Then will be who labors, pray.

The French workmen are, in many respect in advance of the British on these subjects They are loss besotted with mere-money-getting. They honor their calling more, and have consequently more of personal independence and self-respect. The thing itself-labor-is with them a virtue, as well as a blessing, and they half the totler as the man who is doing most for his race.

We find a beautiful instance of their large spirit recorded in the Auti-Slavery Reporter, of London. Victor Schoelcher was anxious to ge through with the publication of his great work. "The History of Sievery." The Easter holy days were near, and, not to some time, he offered the workmen a gratulty if they would labor upon it during their continuance. Hear their

"The Easter holy-days will not be allowed to Interrupt the composition of your book; you will, therefore, receive without interruption, the necessary proofs. As to your generous propowithout any gratuity for the holy cause which you so ably defend

These are men of heart. They feel, and acout, bravely, the higher instincts of our nature. Nor do they this, in a horsh or parrow temper. It was the workmen of Paris that petitioned first for the immediate termination of slavery in the French-West-India-Colonies, and the Reporter says, "we rejoice to know that they need no stimulus to fature and increased exertion, to promote the liberty and happiness of their fellow

Our Lands! Their Value.

In No. IV. of the Examiner, we contraste Obio and Kentucky, as regards increase of popu letton, and showed, what we might have been, if like Ohio, we had been FREE.

This was our reasoning. We escertained first the law of increase, in Ohio, from 1810 to

1840. Thus: Oblo population 1810 226.750 Increase 1810 to 1820 236-614 1820 to 1830 236,409 1830 to 1840 381,364

Total population, 1840, 1,5:9,467 Having ascertained the per centage of increase during these decades, we applied this per centage to Kentucky with the following result:

Ky. according to Ohio increase. Ry. at the is. 157.816 19 pret. 1820 514.317-1,024.407

1850 to 1850 125,600 52 - 1850 647,917--1,649,290 1830 to 1840 91,911 12; 1840 778,928-2,663,611 Total, 1840, 779 848 Total 1840 2,063,611

With slavery, then, we stand as we are, our population being only, seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and twentyeight souls, wherers, under freedom, it would SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND, SIX NUNDAED AND ELEVEN! Of this result there cannot be a shadow of a

let. Population, when it can, goes, invariaones, and, other things being equal, would always prefer a warm to a cold country. Hence the Vermonter would select Virginia before Wisconsin, and Kentucky sooner than Mich-

2.1. Our soil is really richer, and our resour ces, greater, with the exception of Ohio, than any of the North-western States. The want of water, good or bad, and of timber, in North Illipois, and the region thereabouts, are great drawbacks. The Eastern farmer braves these, only because slavery is a bar to his settlement in Virginia and Kentucky.

3d. Our climate is more healthful. Kentucky, as a whole, is more exempt from sickness than any of our sister States. One of our old settlers remarked to us the other day, (and he is familiar with the whole North-west, being a surveyor in earlier times,) that he never witnosed such fever-fits, and ague-ravages among us, as he has seen to Itlinois, Missouri, Mich! gan, and Indians. The plentifulness and good ness of our water-the sand loaminess of our soil-our fine forest,-and its genial mid-climate

Kentucky, with freedom, would have enjoyed a CREATER increase of population than Ohio, or any other of the North-western territories. What this increase has been, in our sister State the tables alone declare. What the new States have done, the tables below, in part, show:

ahead with like rapid pace! The first named, though a territory, when we had six Representatives in Congress, has now as many us we, and the two last, it is believed, in ten years more, if we stand as we are, will outstrip our Common-

policy, to go moldly before Louisville! Taink had been free. There cannot be a doubt, then, of steamboats and railways their true position. either as to the correctness of the rule we follow.

or the reasoning by which we establish it. This being so, let us enquire, what land, in Kentucky, would have been worth, if Kentucky, this safety, the better. like Ohio, had been free.

We have, omitting fractions, forty thousand guare miles in our Commonwealth. The population to the square mile, necoraling to the conses of 1840, was eighteen souls. Supposing we had increased with Ohio, one hundred and fiftytwo per cent., from 1810 to 1820, sixty-one per cent., from 1820 to 1830, and sixty-one and a half per cent., from 1830 to 1840, we should have had, to one square mile, at each decade, the following number of people:

Population to the square mile, 1820, 25 ! 1830, 41 !! 1840. 66!!!

Now, what the effect of this increase would e upon cities, building and supporting railways, &c., we cannot stop to state, though tempted to do so. The value of land is our situated. topic, and we will stick to it. Well, forty thousand square miles, reduced to acres, amount to value of the returned land, in Kentucky, at six We can build as good vessels "out west" as deliars and thirty-one cents per sere. Suppose easy calculation. This, then, would be the result at our present population : Acres in Ky. Value per Acre. Total value

\$128,383,600 25,614,720 two millions, is over ten dollars. Applying sources, would count a population of ten her law of increase to Kentucky, and we should the wonders of the present day, that man is- have some seven hundred thousand more of popmake the average accordingly. But to be within safe bounds, and argue from certain data, let us put the value of land, per acre, at ten dollars. This would yield us :

> Acres in Ky. Value per Acre. Total value 25,614,720 \$10 Instead, then, of having a land valuation under slavery, of only one hundred and twentyight millions, three hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred, we should have had with freedom, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOU-SAND, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS !!

What a loss! Who can calculate it? It is not simply the dollars and cents that we mus ook at, but the impulse, energy, enterprize, that such a capital, and such a population, would have given! Nor yet alone these. For there would have sprung from this resource a moral night which would have made Kentucky, with her early and noble bins, the very eye and heart of the nation, seeing with keen vision whatever could clevate the Union, and making its throb felt wherever an appeal in behalf of humanity

But more important, for the present, at least, meners, could give freedom to their bond, and, make, if they did but know it, a profit thereby. Let those who doubt, "figure it up." What is he value of the slaves of Kentucky? They number 183,500. At \$300 a head, if thus we must calculate, they would be worth in round numbers, say, fifty-fice millions. Now, by aswould be the result. Thus:

\$128,383,600 Deduct cost of slaves, -

sto the pockets of slaveholders and land own-MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-POUR THOU- any white laborer's wife in th SAND DOLLARS, more than they now have.

Said we not truly, that freedom, looking at it simply as a question of profit and loss, is the a Southern hand, and its ground-work is it very best step which masters could take?

A brute, by name Martin Hare, seduced an ranaway with a young girl, in the city of New York. He was traced to Milwankie, and there taken. The girl is now with her parents, and the villain in custody of the law.

But what remedy does the law provide for this monstrous wrong ! None whatever. Seduction, legally, is no crime, and the man who commits it, has nothing to fear. Hare, being married, may be reached, because he went thro' mock-marriage with the girl, and there is a statute against bigamy. Otherwise he could laugh at the terrors of the law!

We put it to members of the profession whether this ought to be so, and whether the time has not arrived, when they should see to have been, Two MILLIONS, SIX HUNDRED AND it, that the law motes out exact justice. They know, as well as we, that every where, public sentiment is deepening against the profession. The opinion prevails, that the law is not justice, and that Lawyers do not care to promote justice. bly, to the South from the North. Men like a Of course, as this belief extends, the profession genial climate, short winters better then long must sink in influence, and lose caste with all who so think.

> This prejudice may be overcome. But the only way to overcome it, is, to exert profes- and are treated by too many employers as mesional influence in behalf of wrong-of justice ninks. The knowledge of this fact is spreading right. The world likes not juggling, whether the nation, as well as the parties orectty interin or out of the law! It hates false pretences, ested, are making steady efforts to change their and shows of justice! It must have the reality, social condition, and remove the many sad disand unless that is secured, the profession of the law, as sure as we live, will be held to be any thing but an honorable profession.

Let the wise turn their attention to these mat ers in season. They have no time to lose.

French Colonies.

The first steps are taken to destroy slavery in the French-West-India-Colonies. Another year will witness, we believe, a general act of emancipation.

Steambont Disasters.

The New York Tribane of July 31, says: The steamer Ningara left the * * * * half past 6 o'clock, and had proceeded on her viduals of both sexes, all of whom are lodged way to Albany nearly to Sing-Sing, when her apon the premises with the most liberal regard -make Kentucky a hearthful State.

If there be any truth in analogy, or legic in like general results, we are safe in asserting, that Kentucky, with freedom, would have enjoyed a

The Niagara was racing with another boat. This was the cause of the accident. We hope, if there be law in the land, that her owners and officers will be tried, and if guilty, of this destruction of life, punished. It is outrageous, apartments are large and light-kept in a state Michigan, 212.267 304,275 92,911 that life should be excrificed in this wicked, ventilated. The dining-room is a long and spalitinois, 472,929 643,452 170,553 wanton manner, and the wrong-doers allowed clous apartment, in which the assistants dine in Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin are shooting to go away as if no harm had been done. Let us hope that the New York public will have this ting-room is a fine, commodious apartment, for the general use of all the male assistants after offair scrutinized with closest legal severity.

We are glad to state, chiefly owing to the manly course of Col. BRADECRY, of Cincinnati, that the owners and officers of the Harrison,

hem by the Grand Jury at Columbus, Ohio. Whether they are guilty, or not, we do not un-

The truth is, owners of boats and the public have the same interest-both want safety-and the scoper the law does what it can to enforce the evening.

A Few Facts.

A Kentuckian, a native of Frankfort, write as as follows: "Frankfort has as great water-power as Day on-is nearer iron and coal; and yet Frankfor is away behind Dayton."

Let us see how they stand. The last censu gives us the following return:

Frankfort, Dayton Frankfort, Dayton. 1840 1,917 6,067 1850 say 1900 20,000: Part of this calculation is conjectural; yet it is as certain almost, as the actual returns made. The Auditor's report in this State, and the State census in Ohio give us data by which we can, with certainty, approximate the result in 1850. This is the return of the Auditor's report for 1846 in Franklin County, in which Frankfort is

Decrease as far as the tables go, of With equal advantages in water power, fortiliv of soil, and greater advantages as regards navigation, and contiguity to coal and iron, Frankfort will not hold her own, while Dayton, Ohio, will run up to twenty thousand sovis!

Can any man doubt the cause? Ought any good citizen hesitate, seeing it, in doing all he can to remove it? Make Kentucky free, and The value of land, per acre, in Ohio, with her Frankfort in ten years, with her immense rethousand!

Havana

A late arrival from Havana, July 29, informs ly happy. A good Governor that, and a very North Carolina, and Western Virginia, to agigood people these Habaneros!

And how think you, reader, this happiness i secured? Why, the Governor has granted permission for six buil-fights to take place in the Plaza de Toras on as many successive Sundays! Admirable Governor! Most excellent people! But this is only half the story. The nett receipts of the two-first buil-fights are to pay the expenses of an exhibition of the products of Cuban industry. "We are made," exclaim the people! "It will be," say the Press, "a guaranty of the future prosperity of Cuba in all branche of industry." Wise Governor! Most wise

Yet, let us not be too hasty. That Governo may reason thus-"I care nothing about bullfights; the people do: I will grant them this pleasure; but I'll try and substitute thereby better taste. The money collected from two o these bull-fights shall sustain a mechanic's exhibition; that will take; it will awaken better feelings in the public mind; turn their attention to something better; and thus I will do a service this calculation shows, conclusively, that the which I could accomplish in no other way." holders of slaves, being almost universally land We hope he does so reason. For certainly bullbaiting, on Sabbath day, to sustain domestic industry, is a new thing under the sun!

What We Desire!

Bays the Apalachicola Advertiser: "We desire to encourage the honest, industri ons whites from the interior of the State to come and settle in our city, and perform the labor now done by foreign negroes, many of certaining the value of land, under slavery, and whom are a curse to the community. It is as with freedom, we can see, at a glance, what evidence of a want of that feeling of sympath; which we should possess for our own color, that while many honest, industrious white men and women in our city are unable to buy decent raiment, and can scarcely 'make two ends meet' in 256,147,200 the matter of bread and meat, there are, in the ity, negro men and women revelling in plenty Difference in favor of freedom, \$127,674,600 who flount by us on Sunday in their gay attire. 55,990,660 turning up their noses at those they call white folks.' We have had applications made to us, and through us to others, for work, be white men and tromen, to be enabled to get food The increased value of land, by emancipa- to put into their and their children's mouths on, under the Ohio law of increase, would put schick they had tought in vain, while we could look out from our windows upon the habitation ers, in the course of one decade, SEVENTY-TWO fort, and whose dress surpassed that of almost of negroes who were surrounded by every con-

That's a bright picture! It is drawn, too, b Florida!

"We desire," says the editor, "to encourage industrious whites." And why cannot you do the upland country of these States. Some con-Why is it not done? He furnishes the answer himself to these questions-slavery alone of white and black is fairly set forth. How largeprepents it. This is the reason why the poorer classes of whites in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Eastern Virginia so often want "food to put into their and their children's mouths," and why, wherever slavery exists, they are so degraded and ignorant.

What, then, can we do-what else ought we attempt-but remove the cause? If our desire be to help these poorer whites, no other alternative is left us. Let us to the work, then! Let us rid the land of slavery, and "these poor industrious whites" will no longer be wanting in decent raiment to clothe the body, or wholesome

The Crompton House.

Every indication from the old country, almost gives proof of a new and healthier feeling as re One serious drawback to the community, an

one of the main causes of dissipation and crime in every nation, arises from the fact, that apprentices, clerks, and the like, have no home of what every man in his heart knows to be in England, and, with its spread, the wealth of advantages under which "hired help" have so long labored.

The Crompton House, Liverpool, is one instance, only, of the change that is going on. It is an immense mercantile establishment, wherein are collected the richest and most various fabrics in silk, cotton, and woollen, and which employs over one hundred and fifty persons, of both sexes. How their social wants are cared for, let the following extract of the Liverpool correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer answer:

"The entire strength of the establishmen

consists of about one hundred and fifty indi-

"Scrutinizing the various rooms allotted the use of the large and numerous household, I business hours; but good manners and an abetinence from turbulence, declamation and disturb

ance, are indispensable passports.
"The Library, however, to the intelli visitor, is the most attractive feature in the sowealth. Think of Chicago and Milwaukie, (whose wreck, near Sandusky, we noticed some cial arrangements of the place. It is a light villages a little while ago, besting all our cities, weeks ago,) have had true bills found against and handsome spartment, upward of thirty set

long, and ferry up in a style of the comfort, approaching to luxury. of what was wild Indian land a few years since, being converted into States, and, if clavery remain, certain, in fifteen years mere, to distance Kentucky in population! Yet one half of this population, at least, must have been ours, if see them, and what is more, give to capable officers and been free. There cannot be a doubt, then hour at which the deors are finally closed,) their time may be applied as they like. It is creditable to them to be able to say that the library and reading-room are frequently resorted to in

quently, have time to enjoy themselves socially. and improve their minds. Separate apartments being the brother of Napoleon." General Pelet are allotted to the females. These apartments defended the Prince. "Most of those," said he, homestead! They had once been cultivated by are airy and well ventilated. A medical gentle- "who wear epaulettes in this house saw the man visits the establishment daily.

Let this spirit prevail generally (and it might, and what a change should we witness in

in Important Suggestion! New Stores! Einst Tennessee! Western Virginia! We copy the following short extract of a let er just received from East Tennessee :

You made last year this suggestion to M *, and the Rev. Mr eply to the question-what shall, or can, we do in East Tennessee, for emancipation, viz: that cack county should have the right, whenever the maprity in that county should so determine, to catablish freedom therein. Since then we have freedom therein. Since then we have desated the subject, and corresponded about it, and we have come to the conclusion that we ought to act upon it, and will do so before

The condition of the upland or mountain recions of Virginia, North Carolina, and East ennessee, is pretty well understood. They are chiefly settled by non-slaveholders. In the early settlements of these States, the planting regions had the prependerance. But the uplands have now the numerical strength, and are increasing, while the slave portions are decreasing in power. Very soon, therefore, they will break the thrall with which unjust apportionments have kept, and still keep, them down, and obtain ascendancy in the legislative councils of took part. A noble Lord considered the bill these States

Acting under this belief, we urged certain us that the people are about to be made supreme- friends of ours in East Tennessee, Western tate and urge this view-that new Constitutions, as they are made, should provide, that any county may become free from slavery, whenever najority of the legal voters should so determine. and that thereafter there should be, except for crime, no involuntary servitude in said county. The justness of this principle cannot be disputed. If Eastern Virginia thrives under system which ruins Western Virginia, why should Western Virginia be compelled to adopt

it? If Western North Carolina is crushed by slavery, while Eastern North Carolina flourishe under it, why should the latter force the former to sustain it? If Western and Middle Tennes see have a majority of slaveholders, why should they thrall the non-slaveholders of Eastern Tennessee with a policy which ruins or injures them? There is no reason in this -- no justice In the upland counties of these States slavery

s nominal merely. Take for example-

Slaves. T	7,467	Brooke	Si	Slaves. Total Pop.	Marion	360	Slaves. Total Pop.
679	7,467	Brooke,	ž	7,94%	Marion,	380	6,070
Cherokee, 199	3,427	Marshall, 46	8	6,937	6,937 Monroe.	312	12,056
Haywood, 303	4,975	4,975 Ohio, 231	22	13,357	13,357 Jefferson, 675	675	12,076
Henderson, 466	5,129	5,129 Lewis, 122	18	8,151	8,151 Greene,	509	16,076
Lincoln, 2,711 2	5,660	25,660 Nicholas, 71	2	2,233	2,233 Blount,	23	11,745
Burke, 3,169 15	.799 G	15,799 Greenbrier, 1,314	314		8,695 Granger, 1,995	.995	10,552

ken, what we regard, as a fair representation o tain more slaves, rome less. But the proportion ly non-slaveholders preponderate! How strong and controlling their influence! And what is there to prevent them from saying to the Legislature "we mean to disturb no man's rights. nor interfere with any other section, but we want a just representative principle, and the either would be folly. Nor did we suppose any right to say when this evil of slavery shall cease in our own county or section by the only fair rule-a majority rote. Legislatures give the right to temperance men. It is a fundamental one, and in case of wrongs, of actual oppression, social and political, we claim it as a right which we ought to have, and which you should grant." A clearer case of justice could not be made out-no people should hesitate in deman- well. The word of welcome is ready for them ding such a right-no Legi-lature think of re fusing it.

And we are glad that our friends in Eastern Cennessee intend agitating this question! Let honever they are made to Anon what Is wanted, and the principle on which the proposed action

s to be based. For the encouragement of these friends, we an say distinctly, that Western Virginia will nove on this subject within a very short period re think in less than three months. This part of the Old Commonwealth has felt so keenly ber wrongs, that it almost resolved upon seeking a ivision of the State; many of her best citizens eclared that this must be. But the ground we arged years ago, and which we presed upon our friends in the States named, in 1846, will be adopted, and Western Virginia will ask the Legplature that she be allowed, by law, to get rid o clavery, and many of her leading men intend, as once, agitating this subject, so as to prepare the people for the step in 1850. They will, at the East, do as the East please, Western Virginians mean neither to interfere with the rights of slave olders there, nor to seek to change the existing system; but they will demand that the West shall have liberty to act, in this matter, as the West may deem fit. This is determined upon.

And who shall stop the ball when thus set is notion? It will roll on and on, and start Eastrn Tennesser, and Western North Carolina nto action, and make the mountains echo and e-echo with the shout of freedom. The South will redeem herself. There is strongth in her yet, and hope too ; a bright prospect ahead, even it require hard work and rough fare, and no 5 Democrats. Whig gain of one member. Leggentle usage, ere we reach the promised landour Pisgah height-from which we shall see the clear sunshine, and feel the freshening breeze, which are to warm, gladden, invigorate, and stir us up with all the quickening pulses of a . We shall publish the efficial accounts in our now and full vitality, day the most qual-the

but thought they could not act on the petition. Vey. Prince De La Moskowa that is, supported the prayer. "His history (Jerome's) is that of our glory and reversal, and by a banishment of and cares to meet, we again wandered over the thirty years he had amply explates the crime of well known snot. How dear all appeared! How Prince on the plains of Waterloo display the for its hospitality. Beauty had been in that batmost obstinate and brilliant courage. A like tered house, and by its spell, won many a brave courage on the part of every commander would have gained the victory before the arrival of the Prussians."

M. Hugo was the champion of the exiles. Let the petition be referred to Marshall Soult, the Prince's companion in arms. M. Dumon concurred. But the law of 1832 could not abrocated. The stability of the throne and the repose of the country demanded that it should not be! Marquis de Boessy, Gen's Tabvico and Pernetty sustained the Prince.

NET again rose. Gen. Gourgand followed

with this pithy speech: "Gentlemen, to-day is the anniversaries he battles of Marengo and Friedland. I appeal to you all, my old comrades,-generals, admirals angistrates, who have served under the Imperial Government, will you permit history to say-The Chamber of Peers has celebrated such glorious anniversaries by passing to the order of the day on the petition of the brother of the Emperor—of the brother of him who wished to make France the first of nations?"

The petition referred to the Board of Inform tion has been granted!

Rath's and Wash-House Rill.

The House of Lords, England, were occupied in discussing this bill. Many of the nobility one of the "vagaries" of the day; it was the spur of a fever-fit of humanity. But Lord Campbell, Lord Stanley, Bishop of London thought they ought to be established for the poorer classes, and defended the bill on the score of humanity. We refer to these matters chiefly to show the change steadily going on among the arbility and with the wealth of Europe in favor of social reform, and universel justice. A new doctrine is now preached in England, and Parinment acknowledges it. It is that the sopular ecision must govern, and that all parties must abide by it. These little things are vastly important as showing the extent of social refor-

The Liffey and the Thames.

The Irish are fond of sport. The Repea nember for Cork, Mr. Roche, was surcastic enough, in a speech in Parliament, on the Irish embers. He said:

The other party of whom he complained was that which had been designated the Irish party. He supposed it was called 'Irish' because it had not fulfilled any one thing it had promised.

The fact was, there had been great promises made in Dublin, but no fulfilment of them in Westminister; the party was eloquent on the banks of the Liffey, but silent on the banks of the Thames. On the whole, these deceptions would serve to confirm the convictions in the minds of from the Imperial Parliament, and that they had no hope except from the repeal of the Legis-

It is said that the Honorable member never attends to his duties, and that he told his constituents he would not! He must be high authority, if this be so.

American Bible Society.

At the monthly meeting of this society in New York, August 5th, the receipts for July were stated to be \$22,000; disbursements over \$25,000. In that month 79,000 copies of Bibles and New Testaments had been distributed in different

This is cheering. Never in one month have so many been distributed. The means, the means only are wanted to send the sacred work every where. The Board cannot do this be cause they have not the funds. They owe for paper, and yet need an additional stock. More than one ton is used a day ! Give friends; send in donations; no better cause than that of circulating the Bible

l'ourteen new auxiliary societies were recognized; one in New Jersey, one in Virginia, one in Indiana, four in Illinois, two in Wisconsin. one in Georgia, two in Alabama, and one in

An Ohioan, who had been an officer in the army in Mexico, had offered to return thither. and distribute bibles instead of bullets. His letter is said to be deeply interesting.

Major Gaines-C. M. Clay. Letters will be found from these Kentuckians

in another column. To doubt the bravery of blame was attached to their surrender, in any quarter. If so, C. M. Clay's letter must satisfy every one. We need no assurance as to the will of these Kentuckians to do all that men could do : more none could demand.

We hope, ere this, that they are released, and that soon they will tread again their native soil, | ginix. and be with those who love them so truly and

Pictorial Life of Gen. Taylor.

A well-printed book evidently arranged "to hem go about it in earnest! Let the valley of arder. One of the best paragraphs in this little the Nolly Chucky, and the mountain regions of volume is the last, in which the sentiment of the he Houlston, be canvassed! They will find a people generally will fully accord with that of hearty response, if they act resolutely, from the author when he says, "let us hope for a shoun's cross roads, down to Knoxville, and all speedy and an honorable peace; and that no cross the hill lands, west, from the people, only we, but our children's children, may hereofter, to the end of time, speak of this as . The

We clip from an old Magazine, the following

lines by Scorr, of Amwell, because of their truth and appropriateness at the present time. I hate that drum's discordant sound. Parading round and round and round. To thoughtless youth it pleasure yields. And lures from cities and from fields, To sell their liberty for charms Of tawdry lace and glittering arms; To march, and fight, and fall, in foreign lands I hate that drum's discordant sound, Parading round and round; To me it talks of ravaged plains, And burning towns, and rulaed swains. And mangled limbs, and dying groans, And widows' tears, and orphans mo And all that misery's hand bestows, To fill the catalogue of human woes.

Elections.

the Legislature. Tennessee has elected 5 Whigs to Congress and 6 Democrats. Whig majority in the Leg-

islature, and Whig Governor. Indiana has elected 4 Whize to Congress and 6 Democrate. Whig gain of two members. Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legisla-

Alabama has elected 2 Whigs to Congress and

islature and Governor Democratic. North Carolina has elected 6 Whires to Congress and 3 Democrats. Whig guin of

next.

ing the abrogation of the law fortidding him- Many a day have we spend there. Many a day cient to supply this system of wasteful ext

Another hour came. Manhood had arrived and in that soberer period, when responsibility Church, what sad reflections are forced in weighed upon us, and we had duties to perform, worn the fields, and desolate looked the old many a laborer, and that once had been noted heart. Manhood had showed itself there, and could have told of honors won in bloody battlefields of the revolution. All-all had passed and the population has become so sparse away! Woman in her leveliness, and men in away! Woman in her leveliness, and men in abandoned to decay: the roof was their strength, and slaves toiling for both, and doors unhinged, and birds began to loving both, all-all had gone! And waste was its desolute walls. The name of now over all, and sterility upon all, and itseemed was invoked to save this relic of not as though human energy could revive the grape where once it grew, or make the earth look the venerable pile, that will be the green again, as in years when the planter stood serving it for many years. forth its proud, yet hospitable possessor, and slaves looked up, prouder yet, that the, were

wned by so good a master ! Years again passed, and, with changed views, we looked once more upon the ancient home of kindred, now no more! It was a new place; new hands had it. We remembered well the big oak above the spring, and the stone springhouse half broken down, where in sunshine we loved to seek the shade, and there slake our thirst; and the glorious old park of forest trees that hid the family mansion, where we used to roam, free as air, and happy as the birds; and we sought them out to call back boyhood feeling, and become young again; but in vain !-Modern improvement had reached that spot. It had renovated it. Not a tree, not a blade of grass, not a fence, that did not speak it! We were provoked. We sorrowed for the moment. over the change which intelligent industry had wrought. We longed for the hours as they had been to us, and for the look which nature were when we were too happy to think, and too young to enquire why we were happy.

Hast over visited an old ruin, reader ! Did'

ver return to the home, where ancestors whom you had been taught to honor, had lived ! so, you can imagine our feelings—the gloom alnost that shaded our brow, and darkened our pirit, as we lingered, affectionately, on a past so full of sweet remembrances to us! But we cer of a number of troops stationed at were quickly roused from this dreamy revery.-A hearty voice, as we lay upon the grass, bade us welcome, and before us stood a bluff, honest, in succession performing the most farmer, the new owner of the place; one evilently who knew how to work, and was not shamed of it, and "a man for a' that " "When did you settle here "" we asked. "Some six have been not many years before adopted by the years ago." "What did you give for this Emperor Napoleon. I recollect well the agyears ago." "What did you give for this pearance of this terrible appliance of war, when land?" we continued, hardly knowing what we two pieces would throw off from opposite one said. "Fifty cents an acre." And looking ners of a hollow square, with all the men many around us, and seeing every mark of prosperity, ed either on horses or on the carriages, and real that sort of thriving which tells us that the own-"And what is it worth now " To which our space of time truly astenishing. Many persons host, with a hem, and an emphasis which said of the highest respectability are still alive she the Irish people, that they could expect nothing I did it, replied : "I would not take thirty dot- witnessed these things." lars an acre for all I own." "And pray," we asked, "how did you make this land so val- The Glasgow Examiner, (Scotland Chronic uable " "By labor, sir; by rate labor sir; I cles a marriage, and a history of the courtbles. own no slaves; I am a northern man; and with too illustrative of the constancy of man's lers my boys, and hired help, I have made this worn to be lost sight of, says the New York Adveout and waste place what you see." We could tiser, especially as such instances are rarely mass not forget the past. We could not help think- public, it being the province of the other sex to ing of the brave, generous men who had held take all the glory of such unchangeableness of hospitable revel on the spot, and rendered the heart. The gallant bridgeroom is a New Yorkneighborhood glad by their kindness, and gene- er, a Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Calbert rosity We could not, for a moment, chase out Delaware co., in that State. The have the of our mind the proud bearing of ancestors who long remembered first love was a Mrs Jacobs. held sway there over the multitude, and did it miston, of Curmunnock, Scotland. The Exwith so noble a bearing as to make them for- aminer says: get the homoge they exacted. But soon other thoughts came into our mind, and, if we could upward of 140. The young gudenian is in he not keep down sad remembrances, we felt that list year, the young gudewife three or for-

> whole land richer and wiser. We referred, some weeks ago, to letters pubished in the Richmond Whig, under the title single again about the same time, he "The Yankees in Fairfax. By a Virginian," his suit by letters, being then about twenty The Yankees in Fairfax. By a Virginian, and promised to refer to them. Reading them disappointed, he married a second wife, with over, we are reminded of our own experience, whom he lived nearly twenty years. On bewhich we have given above, and we do not coming again a widower he seemed determined know that we can do better than give now a his early affections, but crossed the Atlante. portion of the views of this intelligent slave arrived at Carmunnock on the 1st of July, was owner. He had just visited a farm in Loudon proclaimed three times on the Sabbath, county, renovated by northern industry-a farm on Monday, and has captured the befreibed of whose soil was poor, and difficult to improve. and keep in order, and yet which looked the

> very pattern of a place. He remarks: "Good management and industry will, how- or of constancy-barring the episedes, which it ver, work wonders, in improving even the most arid wastes and cousing and blossom as the rose.

> and himself. On leaving the residence of this intelligent and hospitable farmer. I could not but reflect upon the contrast exhibited by the system of in-dustry and economy here pursued, and the course of idleness and extravegance which has Perote. Gen'l Smith's Edgedo was despatched from

> Here are fields which a few years ago were thrown out as commons, the surface being appa- war. The Mexicans are fully prepared to receive him. ultivation; now they present a cheering evidence of what may be done by industry and skill. Instead of the air of desciation that once prevailed, every thing here is fresh and impreing, the soil covered with luxuriant vegetation he barn yard supplied with handsome and well fed stock,—the dairy productive of milk, butter and cheese, and the neat and tasteful dwelling

furnished with all the comforts of life

Here a few free-laborers, prompted by the hope of reward, and alded by the best im nents of husbandry, perform all the work that is required; and by doing it promptly and skil-fully, the land is improved and brings forth an abundance of the choicest productions. By this judicious system, labor is rendered respec table, because it is performed by willing hanand shared by those whose minds are imbues with intelligence and virtue. It requires but mall acquaintance with physiology het that physical exertion of some kind is abso utely essential to the health and comfort of man, was at Monterey. Gen, Cushing had assumed the comand it is no less certain that in order for the oody to sustain fatigue without exhaustion, the Mississippi, the Vifginia, and North Carolina regiment mind must be interested in the result. From among which considerable sickness prevailed. No in his cause have rrisen those laborious pastime which have been wont to call forth the en of the sons of opulence. Fox-chasing, deetrom time immemorial engaged the attention of many whose wealth and position in society might have enabled them to do much good to nankind, and to promote their own happi but unhappily, they were led by a false educa- Rall Read Company held a meeting in the tion to waste their time and their energies in 14th inst., for the purpose of cheesing a board useless and inglorious pursuits. If these men rectors for the management of the same. The for had been educated in such a manner as to be-James Guthrie, W. H. Field, V. McKnight, Thes. -if they had turned their attention to the deepand 4 Democrats. Democratic gain of one iy interesting subjects of the natrition and member. The Whigs have a large majority of growth of plants,—the renovation and improvement to the stress of the ment of soils,-the influence of the atmo -of light, heat, and electricity, upon vegetation ; they would have found in these and other branches of study, objects of pursuit that would have afforded far higher and nobler pleasure; and instead of making war upon the inferior animals, it might have become the aim of their lives to elevate and improve the condition

> formed by a degraded and servile population. When the proprietors of the soil, during a large portion of their time, are absent from their estates, they are too often entrusted to the man-agement of agents and overscers, who have naither inctination or ability to improve these.
>
> The land from excessive cropping, without rest or manuring, becomes exhausted, and is aban-

doned, until at length the wide do sideration, and the impoverished with his family and slaves sets off home in the fertile regions of the South

me blighting and ruinous syste In passing through the sparsely settled desolate looking country that surrounds P tion, and that time was surrounded by But were are now the descendants of

They are mostly gone to other las utter destruction ; subscriptions were

When I last saw it the gra unenclosed—the evidences of powere on every hand to be seen ; as they sighed through the whisper a melancholy tale

And free-labor shall renovate gion! The tales of departed grand forgotten in the midst of actual pre quired by ii! And then the places Washington and the great men of Virginia ! and lie, shall be adorned and kept green, a evidences of poverty and decay give place to power of artiscience, and industry! And sighing of the pines, as the wild winds through them, shall fall upon the car, not mean of melancholy, but as sweetest harmo breathing upon a land of renewed youth vigorous freedom! There are better in store for us, of the South, and we shall lit enjoy them. Let us hope and labor !

Flying Artillery.

It has been stated in several journals "Flying Artillery" was intruduced as an warlike service by Mr. Poinsett, during ministration of President Van Boren. A ville (Louisiana) paper, however, has a co nication from a correspondent upon the a to the following effect:

"In the spring of the year 1811, or 1812, Capt. Zebulon Fike, (Gen. Pike wards killed in Canada. was commi Rouge, in this State. Capt. Pike was then ther unpopular with the soldlers, for ty of his drills. I saw those critic lutions, conducted with a skill there

called the flying artiflery, said at the

Coustancy.

the man, the free laborer, who stood before us leaving this country, about forty years ago. was the truer representative of his kind, and des. | wanted his then blooming love to tined to make it better and happier, and the go with him, but a refractory father compele her to remain at home, and she got married not to be deprived a third time of the object of

> It may well be doubted whether any of the loving, and undeniably loveable, sex can compete with Mr. Archibald Campbell for the heaseems were mutual on the part of his laiv-lete

Latest from Mexico.

on account of its sickliness

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 30th July. Gen. Pierce, with his train and convoy, had arrived saids at unoverished so large a portion of Eastern Vir- | Pueble to meet him. It was believed that Gen'l See would advance during the first week in Angus, and Mexico, and that there would be the severest hattle of the Tabasco had been abandoned by the American troops

> Deputy Quartermaster, Maj. Smith, died at Vern Co. A letter had been received from Lieut, Whimple be had been most kindly treated by his Mexican captors. Com. Perry had issued a notice discontinuing the use tax of 10 per cent of ralorem, on exports from the port

Licut. Tipton of the Rifes, son of ex-Sensior Tipton of Indiana, and Lieut. Sturgeon of one of the Pennsyl vania regiments, and son of Senator Sturgeon of Part Gen, Shields had recovered, and was at Puebla.

At Puebla the general health of the army was good The health of Vera Cruz was improving, say the papers. Santa Anna, is reported to be in favor of negotiating but afraid to take the responsibility. Peace, we fear. still very distant. From Gen. Taylor we have nothing of interest.

mand of his brigade at Sahillo, consisting of the in-From Santa Fe, we learn that several skirmishes havtaken place between the Americans and Mexicans and

Indians, in which several lives were lost. From Call formia we have nothing Louisville and Frankfort Hall Rend. The stockholders of the Louisville and Frank The board of directors then elected from their our unmber Chapp an Coloman as president.

A series or resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published in the city papers, and the heard finally adjourned to meet again in Docember, for the persons of

adopting sundry amondments to the existing charter. It is before our ensuing Legislature. Orn Hannon.-From present indications we shall see he without a channel on this side of Bloody hand. The work at the foot of the band has been highly intrinse, as we have always insisted it must be.—St. Least Union, August [11.

their fellow men.

How sail is the condition of that community, where useful labor is held in disrepute—which is the inevitable result of its being chiefly performed by a degraded and servile population.—

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Set where useful labor is held in disrepute—which is the inevitable result of its being chiefly performed by a degraded and servile population.—

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Set where useful labor is the other services under date of the 12th.

We have now anthentic information of the uniter formed by a degraded and servile population.—

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